

# Caledonian

No. 9738. EDINBURGH,

## THE FRUITLESS PRECAUTION;

OR, THE SPANISH BARBER.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq; and performed at the Theatre Royal in the Hay-Market, with general applause.

With New Scenery, Dresses, and proper Decorations.

Count Almaviva,

Doktor Bartholo,

Mr. JOHNSON;

And Rosina,

Mrs. MORRIS.

To which will be added, A Musical Entertainment called

C Y M O N,

Altered from the Dramatic Romance of Cymon, written by the late Da-

vid Garrick, Esq; and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,

with universal applause.

Justice Dorus,

Cynon,

And Lince,

Fafnas,

Urganda,

And Sylvia,

Mr. JOHNSON;

Mr. TANNETT;

Mr. MOSS.

Mrs. MORRIS;

Mrs. WILMOT WELLS;

Mrs. BADDELEY.

BRESLAW:

New Variety of Deceptions and Experiments.

MISS FLORELLA playing a Solo, and several Scots Airs on the Violin.

Sieur ARCALANI Whistling the Notes.

Sieur ANDREAS Magical Card Deceptions,

And the Venetian ROSIGNOL's Imitation of various Birds,

Will be display'd as follows, viz.

At Mr Herou's Great Room, Black Bull Inn, GLASGOW,

To-Morrow being Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 5th, 6th,

and 7th instants, and positively no longer.

And, on their return to Edinburgh, they will likewise exhibit

At the Assembly-Room in STIRLING,

On Monday and Tuesday next, the 9th and 10th instant.

And, before their return to London, they will also exhibit their

New Various Entertainments.

At the Dancing-Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd,

On Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th instant.

In each place to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

The particulars of the performances will be expressed in the hand bills.

Admittance Two Shillings each person.

Tickets to be had, and places to be taken, at the places of performance.

EDINBURGH, JAN. 20, 1784.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Paraphrase and Notes

THE FOUR GOSPELS.

In Two large Vols 4to.—Price 11. 10s.

By the late THOMAS TULLIDEPH, Principal of the United

College of St Salvator and St Leonard's, St Andrew's.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This work was ready for the press at the time of the author's death.

It consists of a general preface, containing a dissertation upon the external evidence of Christianity, a paraphrase, notes, and appendix.

The paraphrase is written in a clear style, and the connection is made as obvious as possible.

The notes are intended for illustrating dark or difficult passages, and, for this end, recourse is had to the history, geography, customs, manners, opinions, and language, of that country where our Lord appeared.

At the end of every chapter reflections are made upon the subject it contains. The tendency of these reflections is, to make the faith of Christians steady and their morals pure, and to give us an amiable view of the private and public life of the author of our religion.

In the appendix, separate disquisitions are given upon passages of greater difficulty. In these the author particularly illustrates the quotations from the prophecies of the Old Testament. In this part of the work considerable attention is paid to the genius of the Hebrew tongue.

The public will determine whether Mr Tullideph's friends have judged rightly or partially respecting this performance. To this decision they submit their own opinions, with full confidence, that the work will be considered with candour.

Subscriptions are taken in by WILLIAM CREECH and the other book-sellers, Edinburgh; P. Bower, St Andrew's; G. Nicol, Dundee; Morrison and Son, Perth; Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and by C. Dilly in the Poultry, London.

Borrowstounness Canal Navigation.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Canal, in

terms of the act of Parliament, falls to be held on Tuesday the 12th current, at the house of Mr John Bain at the Duke of Hamilton's Arms at Borrowstounness, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when it is hoped the Members will attend.

Such of the Subscribers as have not paid up the first, second, and third call, are requested to pay the same, either to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co. the Company's Bankers at Edinburgh, or to John Christie their Clerk at Borrowstounness. The Standing Committee being under the necessity, by orders from the General Meeting, to sue all legal means to make the calls effectual.

Bonf's, 3d February, 1784.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSE in George's Square to Sell.

TO be SOLD, That HOUSE upon the east side of George's Square,

presently possessed by Francis Scott, Esq; with the garden, stable,

and coach-house.

Apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the signet, who has powers to dispose thereof.

To be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th of February next, between the hours of six and seven, in the evening.

THAT Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE,

in the West Entry of James's Court, consisting of two floors, which

communicate with each other by a stair within, with three cellars (one of which is fitted up with catacombs) and two convenient garrets there-

to belonging.

The first floor consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, bed-

chamber, with closets, &c. and a kitchen. On the second floor there are

two bed-rooms, a laundry, and closets. Three of these rooms, and a kit-

chen were formerly possessed separate from the rest of the house, hav-

ing an access to themselves by the stair, and they yielded a rent of a

sum 15l. Sterling. They can still be set separately, and the expence of

making them a separate subject will not cost so much as 40 shillings.

The house is in good order, of easy access, and commands an exten-

sive view of the Firth of Forth and country adjacent.

It cost some years ago about 1000l. Sterling, and will now, for the

encouragement of purchasers, be exposed at the very low price of 450l.

Those who wish to conclude a private bargain may, in the mean time,

apply to Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh. The

progress of writing may be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk

to the signet.



# Mercury

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1784.

## AIR BALLOON.

M. BENAVANT, from PARIS, proposes, for the entertainment and satisfaction of the curious, to exhibit and let fly an AIR BALLOON, on Thursday the 13th instant, at twelve o'clock afternoon, in the back ground of the Riding school, Nicolson's Park.—Admission for each person Five Shillings.

## ROUP ADJOURNED.

THE Roup of the Estate of DUNFROON and O.B. in Argyllshire, is adjourned to the 22d day of June next, at desire of intending purchasers.

## WANTED.

For the Service of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias.

TWO CLERKS, who have been employed by an Architect or very considerable Builders, and are fully masters of drawing Plans, Elevation, Sections, Ornaments, &c.

Two Master Masons,

Two Master Bricklayers,

One Master Carpenter,

every other article necessary for carrying on and completing a very extensive and elegant building.

Also, Several journeymen Masons, Plasterers, Bricklayers, and Smiths. The Clerks will please lodge specimens of their Plans, Drawings, &c before application is made.

The master masons, bricklayers, and smiths, must be capital in their different branches, as good encouragement will be given. Those who have been employed as such in or about Edinburgh will be preferred.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Peter and Francis Forrester and Co. at their counting-house, Leith, or at their Russia ware house, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, who will have a vessel ready to carry out those approved of to St Petersburg by the 1st of April, provided the Baltic is then open.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon,

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

ABERDEEN, Tuesday, 10th February 1784—Two hogsheads, containing 126 gallons red Portuguese Wine, and a parcel of Playing Cards, LEITH, Saturday, 14th February—25 Hogsheads, containing 2129 Hogsheads Black Tea.

DINGWALL, JAN. 24, 1784.

THE Committee of the Burghes of

Burgh of Dingwall, having taken into their serious considera-

tion, the grievances which the generality of the Burghs of Scotland, and the Burgh of Dingwall in particular, labour under, respecting the present mode of electing the Magistrates and Town Council; which are in their nature inconsistent with the liberties and privileges of free-born subjects and citizens, they unanimously resolve to have every nerve to obtain redress of the unconstitutional grievances, by every legal means in their power; and for that purpose will heartily join with their sister burghs in the same distressed situation, in order to bring about so desirable an end; and as it is proposed to hold a General Convention of Delegates for the associating Burghs at Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of March next, in order to deliberate upon the business now undertaken by them, the Committee have appointed two delegates to represent this Burgh, in the said General Convention; and appoint these their resolutions to be inserted in the Edinburgh news paper.

COLIN MACKENZIE, Procs.

GEORGE MONRO, Secretary.

Aberbrothock, 27th Jan. 1784.

A GREEABLE to an advertisement for a GENERAL CONVEN-

TION OF DELEGATES from the different burghs of Scotland,

to be held at Edinburgh the 25th March next, in order to consider and determine upon a plan of reform to be presented to Parliament for a reno-

vation of the rights of Burghs and Guild Brethren, and abolition of the

present unconstitutional and arbitrary modes of electing Town Councils and their Representatives in Parliament. This day a General

Meeting of the Merchants and Guild Brethren being called for the above

purpose, they unanimously resolved by every legal mean to support the

fair plan of the intended reform; and therefore appointed Two Dele-

gates to meet the said General Convention, as representatives of this

Burgh, and ordained their Committee to express their sentiments with

for every success to be laudable and constitutional a purpose; and that they

are firmly resolved to persevere in this business until the object of their

wishes is finally accomplished. And they appoint this resolution to be

published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Pres.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of FRANCIS GARRET and COMPANY, late

Merchants at Carron Wharf, and of CHARLES GASCOIGNE,

T and Company, and Charles Gascoigne, having been renewed un-

der the late act of Parliament, with the addition of all lands and other

heritable subjects belonging to them, and each of them, within Scotland,

upon the 10th January last, the creditors, at their meeting, called in

terms of the statute, and held upon the 30th of the said month, unanimi-

ty made choice of Walter Hog accomptant in Edinburgh, the

former trustee, to be interim trustee upon the said sequestrated estates,

and appointed a general meeting of the whole creditors to be held with-

in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 13th

March next, at one o'clock afternoon, in order to continue Mr Hog as

trustee upon the said sequestrated estates, or to chuse another trustee

[The following is a more particular detail of proceedings in the House of Commons, Thursday last, on the State of the Nation, than either time or room would allow us to insert in our last.]

#### STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr Fox lamented the distressed state of the nation, which was at this moment without an Administration capable of conducting the public business, without the confidence of that House, and consequently their places unconstitutionally held. He contended, that the House stood insulted by the present Ministers, and stood degraded in the eyes of Europe, for suffering men to hold great responsible situations, without being able to carry into execution any necessary measure. He contended, that the only purpose for which they continued to hold their places, was to use the power of the Crown in distributing private favours. This Mr Fox put very forcibly from some recent instances of Peerages being granted. It was time for him, for that House, for the nation to be alarmed, when it appeared, that the servants of the Crown, in the same proportion that they enjoyed the confidence of Parliament, lost the confidence of the Crown, and were denied the direction of the exercise of the prerogative in conferring dignities; and on the other hand, that these servants, in whom Parliament had no confidence, possessed the power of directing the Crown where honours and dignities should be bestowed. No man, he said, was so blind as not to see the purpose for which these honours were bestowed, but he trusted in the honour of Parliament, that such measures would be taken as would convince the nation, that to prefer the constitution would be the great object of their deliberations. He would, therefore, move, that the Committee upon the State of the Nation be adjourned until Monday next, and at the same time though no possible inconvenience could arise if the House adjourned to that day. He declared he had no wish, nor had those with whom he acted, to take any step in the present alarming situation of public affairs, but what was pressed upon them by considerations of national concern. It was this, he said, that prevailed with him to postpone the Committee to Monday next.

Mr Pitt thought he had given sufficient reasons why he continued to hold his situation, notwithstanding the resolutions of the House; such reasons as he had given, still continued to have their weight with him, and satisfied his mind that he was acting for the public service. With respect to the honours that had been conferred, he insisted they were bestowed upon characters known to that House, and known to the public to be of great personal worth. He hoped he should not be considered as speaking disrespectfully of that House, when he said the majority of the House had no right to direct the Crown in the distribution of favours. He was not to be driven or frightened from his situation by the words of the Hon. Gentleman, Mr Fox; he was legally appointed, and did not feel that disfavour could reflect upon his character in holding his situation, notwithstanding any thing that fell from the Hon. Gentleman. There were two methods of removing Ministers from their situation, which, when either was adopted, he certainly should and must retire, punishment for delinquency, or by an address to the Throne for removal. He denied that the country was without a Government, declaring that he and his friends were honourably and honestly labouring for the public service.

Lord North and Mr Powys' role at the same instant, when their different names resounded from each side of the House; but the Speaker directing his eye to Lord North, his Lordship proceeded to take notice of some things that fell from Mr Pitt. His Lordship said, that to address the Throne to remove ministers, was a step that, if possible, should be avoided; but if such a measure was found necessary to be adopted, where did the blame lie? His Lordship contended it lay with those ministers who should continue in their places after Parliament had frequently given them instances of their disapprobation. He contended their conduct could not be defended upon any ground whatever; precedent they had none to produce, and public good was a pretence as weak as it was fallacious. That House having justly tied their hands, what could they do? His Lordship, with his usual ability, answered Mr Pitt, and commented with great force of reason upon the situation of the country, and the urgent necessity that some decisive measures should be taken. He particularly attached himself to what Mr Pitt had said relative to the country having a government in him and his colleagues: That species of inefficient government, Lord North said, was, of all others that moderate men could possibly form opinions of, the most absurd and preposterous. It had been said by the Hon. Gentleman, that the functions of government were in their full exercise; but, in his mind, if the Right Hon. Gentleman stood upon that ground, his Right Hon. friend had most plainly made it away; for it was clear he could exercise but one, and that he admitted they were eager in the exercise of for the purpose of creating influence; and his Right Hon. friend had gone not too far in saying so, tho' the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated rather evasively, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated rather evasively, that he had said the exercise of the prerogative in the late instances of creating Peers had been improperly employed. As to the persons created, the noble Lord said there was no manner of objection—the purposes and the moment were the only grounds it had been contemplated on by his Right Hon. friend. With regard to the government of the day, it was merely a Board, a check upon the House of Commons (alluding to the Board in Mr Pitt's East India bill) without any effectual, any proper or constitutional control.

The noble Lord stated this with great wit, and put the present Ministry in the most ridiculous point of view for inconsistency, want of power, and heterogeneous situation. In the annals of this country there never was such a situation of public affairs, nor an Administration holding their offices in utter defiance of the House of Commons. The Hon. Gentleman had truly said, that he acted legally in holding his situation;—he acted, he allowed, according to the letter of the constitution—in that he was warranted; but how was he consistent with its spirit and its later practice? The Hon. Gentleman talked of a majority of the House interfering with the King's prerogative of creating Peers; there, too, the Right Hon. Gentleman had partially forgotten or mistated; nothing had been said by his Hon. friend to convey such an idea, nor did he give the most distant opportunity on which to build such an assertion. The noble Lord entered deeply into the circumstances of the present moment, and, to shew the world what were the moderate dispositions of him and his friend, notwithstanding the treatment that House had received when it had expressly withdrawn its confidence, he would support the motion for adjournment and leave, in the most specific manner, at the door of the proper parties, the confusion that must follow in the public busi-

ness when the House, in support of its own dignity, most reject all communication of business with the present Ministers!

Earl Nugent with great severity attacked Opposition, and defended the character of the present Minister and his adherents. Of all things in the world he could not bear the thought of seeing the man who brought in the first East India bill, the dictator of this country—that was the aim of the Right Hon. Gentleman. He and his friends were struggling not for the public good, or the constitution, but for power; and the situations they were in such engrossed to possest, they might justly be said to contend for; for they had all a great deal to hope for, but nothing to lose. Mr Fox's abilities he admired; he wished to see him in a situation that his great talents could be employed with the prospect of good, not that of danger to his country, which his unbounded ambition seemed to portend. With regard to the resolution of the House, what was it?—it was nothing. He hoped to see it, and he made no doubt of seeing it shortly rescinded. And what was the great ground of that resolution? *Private advice, and secret influence, forsooth!* neither the one nor the other known before Lord Bute's time. It was a mere invention of clamour, of interest, and design; because truly a great man in this country—great from his high situation, and his large fortune, had presumed to advise his Sovereign, when he was graciously pleased to ask his opinion—he acted unconstitutionally, and was guilty of the heinous offence of *secret influence*. It was ridiculous to think that men who have great stakes in the country should be less interested in the fate of the constitution than those who, he before said, had nothing to lose, but every thing to hope. He touched upon the friends Mr Fox had to provide for, and wished that both he, and his rival Mr Pitt, were out of the question, before the country should be injured by their contentions. The latter, he said, had a large share of his personal predilection, though he had no political connection with either of them: The faction with which the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Fox, was connected, wanted to have the whole power of the country in their hands; and if there was not virtue in the House and the public to resist them, they would be the subverters of the constitution.

Mr Fox would not say a word, but for the very personal manner in which the noble Lord had attacked him: As to what the noble Lord had said of the property, and the stake which he and another great man had in this country, property was the only merit that many persons possessed. And with regard to the right which he contended for that great person, he would tell him, he had not so good a right as him to advise the King, he was Secretary of State, he was accountable for the advice he should give; therefore he was more properly, constitutionally, and fairly the person best qualified to advise the King, and not that great person. With regard to property, perhaps the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Pitt, and his colleagues, were not in a better condition, and perhaps not so good—for he would contend, that if property was to be the criterion of merit, the persons with whom he had the honour of acting, had the most extensive property in both Houses of Parliament; and as to the persons with whom he was in administration, they had either property, ability, or other circumstances to recommend them, which perhaps he did not go too far in saying were not to be found in the present shadow of an administration.—At the same time, he was not building on the circumstances of property for a merit; for the man that had the smallest property, in his mind, had the greatest stake in the constitution of this country; for would the noble Lord look at other countries, and compare the circumstances of the most insignificant individual in this, he would find in this country, the constitution itself was the greatest stake that an Englishman could pledge.—He was throughout very severe on Earl Nugent, and particularly animadverted on his illiberal discrimination between wealth and humble independence. The inconsistency of the noble Lord, with regard to the charges against him for deferring the whole power, and the next moment laying his party would engross all the avenues to the Royal favour, in an extraordinary manner, he very ably confuted; and after some further argument on those heads, moved the House to adjourn till Monday, first giving two or three severe lathes to administration.

Lord North explained. Mr Powys was not surprised at Mr Fox's warmth—wished nothing would interrupt a spirit of conciliation, and beseeched the House to repel every effort to derange it. The question was then put, and carried without a division.

Governor Johnstone desired to know, since there was so much noise about a coalition, how the two Right Hon. Gentlemen could coalesce? the one, Mr Pitt, having declared he never would do any thing until Mr Fox would abandon the principle of the East India Bill, and the latter as firmly rejecting it. He wished Mr Fox would bring forward his new bill on Monday at all events.

Thursday, at the third meeting of the country Gentlemen at the St Albans Tavern, the Committee again reported their conferences. Their application to Mr Pitt, to know whether he would concede the point required by the Portland party, to descend from his situation, in order that they might meet to negotiate the points of difference between them, produced an answer to this effect: "That he could not agree to resign his office, and throw the country into the confusion which would be the result; but if the Duke of Portland should think proper to make any application to him for the purpose of reconciling their differences, and promoting a general union of parties, he would give the most full, plain, and explicit reasons for his conduct in retaining his situation; and, in the mean time, he had the consciousness of discharging his duty, and of acting as he thought for the good of his country."

On this answer, the meeting, after a good deal of conversation, came to a resolution, "That it was the opinion of that meeting, that expedients might yet be found to reconcile the principles of the opposite parties without a sacrifice on either part, and that, by the interposition of friends, a middle course might be chalked out, in which the parties might unite on grounds which would entitle and secure to them the full confidence of that meeting." There were other resolutions which have not come to our knowledge; but some of the members with whom we conversed, informed us, that they went to the ideas on which it was thought the parties might agree.

It was not, however, the sentiment of Friday night, that it would be possible to bring about any sincere and effectual union. The Duke of Portland returned the following answer to the Chairman of the St Albans Committee.

"Devon House, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1784.

SIR,

"As you have so very obligingly communicated to me the

assurances you have received from Mr Pitt, that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse between him and me on the subject of an union of parties, and that he is ready to give an immediate and direct answer to any objections which I may have to such intercourse; my sincere inclination to concur in the wishes of the very respectable meeting, of which you so worthily fill the chair; and my anxious desire to see such an administration formed upon a solid and secure basis, as may restore harmony to this distracted empire, and may be entitled to a confidence and support of every friend of his country, make it necessary for me to trouble you with a repetition of the reasons which I assigned to you and other gentlemen who delivered me the representation and requisition of your meeting of the 26th Jan. for declining an immediate interview with Mr Pitt, on the present arduous situation of public affairs.

"I had the honour of stating to you, that I did not think it possible that such a meeting would tend to forward the desirable end we all wish, as long as Mr Pitt remained in his Ministerial capacity, notwithstanding the resolution of the House of Commons of the 16th instant. Under these circumstances, the embarrassment seems mutual, and difficult to be got over; but if any expedient can be devised for removing it, I shall be extremely ready to confer with Mr Pitt, and to contribute every faculty in my power to promote the object of our joint wishes.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient,

PORLAND."

(Signed)

Thomas Grosvenor, Esq;

Chairman

Thursday the 29th. The Gentlemen met, and there being above eighty Members present, they came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to return our thanks to the Duke of Portland and Mr Pitt, for the additional favour they have now given of their attention to our wishes.

To express our cordial satisfaction to find they agree in opinion with this meeting, that an union is of the highest importance, and is the object of their joint wishes.

To intimate to them, that after these declarations, we are the more strongly confirmed in our hope and expectation, that by the intervention of mutual friends, some expedient may be advised, which may tend to remove the difficulty, which is stated to be the most material obstacle to a communication between them, on the subject of a cordial and permanent union.

(Signed) T. GROSVENOR, Chairman.

The Members then adjourned to Monday next.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 31.

THE following Address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, has been presented to the King by James Hunter Blair, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the said city, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber in waiting: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, The humble Address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh, think ourselves called upon in the present situation of public affairs, to approach your Majesty's throne with fresh assurances of our attachment to your person, and unremitting zeal for your government. We could not help being greatly alarmed at the attempt lately made to violate the rights of a most respectable body of your Majesty's subjects; to impair the security of every similar title founded on charter, or on the most solemn acts of the legislature; and even to raise a new executive power in the state, which might have been attended with the most pernicious consequences. With satisfaction, therefore, we observe, that a measure so fatal, though hurried through one branch of the legislature, has been effectively checked in another; and we are happy in perceiving the effect of that excellent balance in our constitution, which secures the whole from any dangerous innovation, to which a part may be inclined. With gratitude to your Majesty, and with a just sense of your royal wisdom, we learn, that the persons who urged that dangerous measure, are removed from your councils.

That it may please Almighty God long to preserve your Majesty as the instrument of his benevolent providence, in supporting the just authority of government, and principles of the constitution, so necessary to the safety of your people, is the earnest prayer of

Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of your city of Edinburgh.

JOHN GRIEVES, Provost.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, the seal of the city being affixed, this twenty-third day of January, 1784.

Whitehall, Jan. 31.

The King has been pleased to grant to his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, during his natural life, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title and tittle of Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alawick in the county of Northumberland; with remainder to his Grace's second son, Algernon Percy, Esq; (commonly called Lord Algernon Percy,) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title and tittle of Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, with remainders to the Honourable George Thynne, second son, the Honourable John Thynne, thirtieth son; and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons severally and successively, of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

The King has been pleased to grant to Edward Elliot, of Port Eliot, in the county of Cornwall, Esq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the like dignity of Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, title and tittle of Baron Elliot, of St Germaine, in the said county of Cornwall.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD, Jan. 30.

Eldin Dec. 30. The 28th, wind at N. E. with strong frost, which continued yesterday, the sound is full of

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Chairman.

On the 20th afternoon is become less frost, and some snow, wind W.  
and W. S. W. The English ship, meant to be below the castle, is  
in the Hartwic, Linn, from Leith, but belongs to Menel; she is now in  
our Harbour. We see in one of our commercial news papers, that the  
Stephen, Trotter, of London, from Riga, dated 15th ult., was drove on  
shore in that neighbourhood, and the pilots were gone out to save the  
crew; it doth not mention the situation of the ship.

The Camel, Tinker, from New York and Greenock to London, was  
lost the 17th instant on the coast of Wales, and part of the people  
drowned.

The Carolina, Knockles, from Lisbon to London, founders in the  
Channel, the crew saved.

Whitby, 24. This week several casks of wine, chestnuts, apples,  
and several other merchant goods came on shore near this place, some  
of the casks marked B.R.F., supposed to be from a trader bound north-  
ward, lost off this coast; 13 casks of wine, with the King's mark on  
them, came on shore at Runswick. The Whitsby, Brown, of Whitby,  
that was on shore near this place, is got into this harbour with little or  
no damage.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought by the Expedition  
Packet Boat, in 16 days, to Plymouth.

## L O N D O N .

By the dispatches lately received from New York, there is  
an account that there had been disturbances at Philadelphia, which  
the civil force were so inadequate to quell, that General  
Washington had been wrote to defining his interposition and  
preached immediately. The American Congress still remain at  
Princeton; but even among that body, there were heats and  
dissensions which threaten mischief, and gave a serious alarm to  
every true friend to the American States. Several forfeited estates  
had been put up to public sale, but no purchasers could  
be found. The money was not wanting; the present unsettled  
state of the Legislature prevented people buying, as there was  
too much reason to believe some other change would take place  
at no very distant period.

### State of POLITICKS for the last ten days.

THE late Ministry were so confident of coming into power  
again, before the struggle on Mr Pitt's India Bill, that some  
of them had actually made preparations accordingly; and every  
attempt at that time to form an union was scouted with indignation.—When the boasted majority dwindled to eight in number,  
an alarm began to spread amongst the inferior dependants,  
which so operated on the superiors, that their tone became milder,  
and an union on principle was desirable. The independent country  
Gentlemen took up the matter in this stage of the business,  
and have hitherto conducted themselves with great  
moderation, and acted as men anxious for the welfare of their  
country. Their first efforts had every appearance of succeeding  
to their wishes; but their consultation on the side of the  
late Ministry, being altogether with the Portland interest, the  
flame of jealousy broke out amongst the friends of the other  
Members of the Coalition; and on a representation that they  
did not approve of the negotiation, the Duke of Portland sent  
the extraordinary letter to the St Albans', as published in the  
papers. The country Gentlemen, however, still persevere  
in their laudable intentions of forming a Ministry on a broad  
basis, though the Coalition now refuse to listen to any terms  
of accommodation, until the Ministry has resigned, and  
Mr Pitt refuses to quit his situation, unless the former  
give up the principle of Mr Fox's India bill, which he  
conceives to be unconstitutional.—The state of the nation is  
adjourned till Monday, and if the union is not settled before  
then, of which there appears little probability, a motion will  
come before the House of Commons, to give the contending  
parties an opportunity of trying their strength; and it is ex-  
pected the members that meet at the St Albans' tavern, to the  
number of 80, will decide the contest, as they have almost un-  
animously declared they will support that party which appears  
most willing to heal the present unhappy divisions by a recon-  
ciliation. *St James's Chron.*

### PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 31.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto 1777, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½ a-	India Stock, —
— 2.	India Bonds paid, ap disc.
3 per cent. con. 55½ a 56 a 55½	Ditto unpaid, & a 9 disc.
3 per cent. red. 57.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 104.
Long Ann. 1672 a 15-16ths.	3 per cent. Scip.
Short Ann. 1778, 124.	4 per cent. Scip.
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long Ann.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Platz, 2.
Dato New Ann. 55½.	Wind at Deal, Jan. 28. and 29. E. N. E.

### E D I N B U R G H .

#### Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 31.

The new Coalition goes on but slowly. A report has  
been in circulation yesterday and this day, that it is wholly at a  
stand. Indeed it is not probable that an union will take place  
between Mr Fox and Mr Pitt, because both of these politicians  
have the same object: That object is the supreme power in the  
executive branch of government. Lord North and Mr Fox  
coated, because they were of opposite tempers, and entertained different views. The former, indolent, careless, and involved in pecuniary difficulties, readily embraced a situation, and formed a connection which gave him the emoluments of office, without the trouble, and cancelled, as is said, a debt of honour, which might have depressed the fortunes of his elder son, and hung as a dead weight upon him throughout life. The latter, ambitious, active, and indefatigable in business, was ready to prop the family and fortune of his noble colleague, as a sacrifice for his support in the House of Commons, the grand theatre of political power and preferment. But Mr Fox and Mr Pitt both court the same mistress. It is not, therefore, probable, that a Coalition between them, should it ever be effected, will be lasting. One or other party will prevail, or some trying division in the House of Commons, on Monday next; and, as it is impossible that longer time can be indulged for the purpose of attempting a Coalition, a temporary Ministry, in all probability, will be formed out of that party. The situation of affairs gives a very serious and general alarm indeed. It is common for politicians of all kinds to say, without any great reason, "the state of affairs is very alarming"; but I never saw such unequivocal proofs of anxiety as prevail at present. It is generally said, "If Mr Pitt prevail, we shall lose India;" and, "If Mr Fox prevail, we are not without danger of losing our liberty."

Ministry are very generally censured by their friends for  
not dissolving Parliament immediately on the rejection of Mr  
Fox's bill. Their conduct is marked by a strange mixture of  
resignation and timidity: It is fluctuating and vacillatory, and  
shows no marks of systematic unity. Lord Temple certainly  
advised a dissolution. He was opposed by Mr Pitt and Lord  
Gower."

On the 13th November, 1782, died, in the East Indies, at  
Seringapatam, (Hyder Ally's capital) where he was a prisoner,  
Colonel William Baillie of Dunian, no less distinguished

for his amiable qualities in private life, than for his courage and  
abilities as a soldier and an officer.

The action of the 10th September, 1780, in which he was  
taken prisoner, will not soon be forgot. The Colonel, with  
only 3,500 men, was attacked on his march by Hyder Ally,  
with 100,000, including a party of Europeans, (commanded  
by the French General, Lally) equal in number to those Colonel  
Baillie had with him; yet, with so unequal a force, he  
not only repelled the attack, but had so far prevailed as to oblige  
Hyder to order a retreat, and to be moving his infantry  
and artillery from the field, when unfortunately one of Colonel  
Baillie's drums blew up, by which his line was broken, and  
his men thrown into confusion, and thereby an opportunity given  
to a large body of horse to get in among them. Sir Eyre  
Cooke, and the Government of Madras, used all possible endeavours  
to obtain Colonel Baillie's release; but Hyder Ally, sensible  
of his abilities, would not accept of any exchange or ransom  
that could be offered.

Last night, a most alarming fire broke out in the malt-kiln  
of Mr John Duncan at Kirkliston, which, together with the  
hair-cloth and malt thereon, was totally burnt down. By the  
activity of the neighbours, the flames were prevented from  
spreading to the malt-barn and lofts, and everything therein saved.

This day, James Andrew, recruit belonging to the 61st regi-  
ment of foot, was executed in the Grassmarket, pursuant to  
his sentence, having been convicted, before the High Court of  
Justiciary, of committing a robbery in the Meadows, or Hope  
Park, in company with James Hay and James Paterson, re-  
cruits in the same regiment; the former of whom made his e-  
scape from prison, and the latter was admitted as evidence for  
the Crown. The unhappy person, whose lot it was to suffer  
for the whole, behaved with the utmost decency, and in every  
respect becoming his awful situation. He was attended to the  
place of execution by Dr Henry, one of the ministers of this  
city, and Mr Richardson, Chaplain of Warlon's Hospital. We  
cannot dismiss this article, without mentioning, to the honour  
of the Magistrates, and as an instance of real humanity, that  
the execution was delayed considerably beyond the usual time,  
in hopes of a reprieve being received, in consequence of an una-  
nimous recommendation of the Jury who tried the convict, and  
of repeated applications by them for that purpose.

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from London to Leith, was  
all well, in Harwich, the 29th January. The wind at N.E.  
blowing hard, with snow.

Sunday last, a poor Chapman boy was attacked 'twixt Ar-  
broath and Dundee, by a fellow in a brown jacket, flat nosed,  
and of a brownish complexion, who robbed him of a bundle,  
containing 4 doz. silk handkerchiefs, and two blue and white  
stripped vest pieces, with which he made off.

On Saturday last, at 8 o'clock, a man was attacked half a  
mile off Kirkintilloch, by two men, a boy, and a dog, and rob-  
bed of a pinchbeck watch, and fifteen shillings in cash. One  
of the men was remarkably tall, had on a large white coat, the  
other had on a blue coat, with black hair.

Saturday, Ann Pringle, accused of child murder, present  
prisoner in the tolbooth here, was served with an indictment to  
stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary the 16th inst.

We likewise hear that Andrew Paton, convicted of stealing  
hens, &c. (as mentioned in a former paper) has petitioned to  
be banished Scotland for life.

Mention was formerly made in the papers, of the melancholy  
fate of the Athol Indianaman; and from the accounts,  
it was concluded, that all on board were involved in the same  
fate: some, however, were preserved almost miraculously, among  
whom was the surgeon, a native of Aberdeen, from  
whole letter we extract the following particulars:

"The second morning after our arrival about seven o'-  
clock, we were alarmed with the cry of fire in the Lazaretto,  
where the spirits are kept: the flames were already violent  
and spreading rapidly; immediately under the Lazaretto  
is the powder magazine. You can better conceive, than I  
can describe our deplorable situation, sixty of our seamen im-  
pressed, and only the officers with a very few who remained,  
to suppress a dreadful fire. We exerted ourselves to the ut-  
most, hoisted signals, and fired guns of distress, which soon  
brought great numbers to our assistance. Their efforts seemed  
at last to be blessed with success; the flames became moderate,  
and we began to think ourselves secure; fatal secu-  
rity to many! for in about fifteen minutes, from eight o'-  
clock, the ship blew up.

"I was stunned and thrown down with the explosion, and  
before I could recover from the shock, a yard fell across me,  
which occasioned the most excruciating torture. My right  
hand was cut off, and which luckily floated  
me to the surface. Vast numbers were killed on the quarter  
deck, owing to all the spars, which are placed along the middle  
of the ship, being thrown upon it. I was carried on board  
the Juno frigate, where I was treated with the greatest kind-  
ness and humanity, and am now thoroughly recovered.

"The cause of this dreadful affair, was the villainy and  
carelessness of our cooper and steward, who were employed in  
stealing liquors. They had stuck a candle against a beam,  
which dropping into the bucket, full of spirits, immediately  
set it on fire, as also the punchion. They attempted to smother  
it by putting in the bung, but it instantly burst the cask,  
and threw the burning spirits all over the Lazaretto, which  
was full of spirits, oil, pitch, and cordage, being only separated  
by the deck, from the magazine, which was directly  
under it.

"There were killed by this melancholy accident, 7 Lieu-  
tenants, and 97 petty officers and seamen belonging to the  
men of war; 2 officers and 25 seamen belonging to the In-  
diaman; all our officers, with about 15 petty officers and sea-  
men, and 4 passengers: Mr Ross, midshipman, being on the  
poop, escaped unhurt. Many more were saved, but some  
with fractured limbs, and otherwise much hurt."

#### Extract of a letter from Forres, Jan. 29.

The following melancholy accident happened on the e-  
vening of the 19th current. A boat with six persons in her,  
freighted with yarn, and coming from the Caithness coast  
for Brughead, was unfortunately overtaken, when pretty nigh  
the shore, by a heavy gale of wind dashing her with violence  
against a rock, and all on board perished, except one of the  
boatmen, who providentially, notwithstanding the severity  
of the night, got scrambled out among the rocks, and informed  
those in the neighbourhood of the accident. Next  
day, four bodies were found on the shore, and among them  
that of a genteely dressed young man, who was so far on his  
journey for Jamaica."

Extract of a letter from Peterhead, 26th January, 1784, to a  
gentleman in Aberdeen.

"The anxiety for the safety of our friends, who were pas-  
sengers in the Duchess of Gordon smack, from London, has  
been very great; and put all concerned in much fear, as hav-  
ing no intelligence from her since the 30th ult. that the ship  
left Flawich, where she was put in by the storm, after being  
then six days from London; we naturally concluded the ves-  
sel was lost, but yesterday we were made exceedingly happy  
by the ship's arrival, and all the passengers in health. Our  
friend, Captain F. informs me, that in the storm of the 3d  
January, off this coast, a heavy sea broke on board the ship,  
carried away the mate and a boy, the boat, rails, stanchions,  
calmboose, companion head, hatches, and all the fresh water  
casks, laid the ship on her side, and half filled her with water.

"In this condition they remained for some time, never ex-  
pecting to see another day; but, by the assistance of our friend  
Captain F. —, and an old seaman, who providentially  
were passengers, they got the ship laid to a second time, and  
a great deal of the water pumped out, so that she was righted;  
but the passengers below were in a most wretched condition,  
their cloths quite wet, without one drop of fresh water,  
or the least fire to warm them, and up to the knees in  
salt water. In this situation they remained for 24 hours.

"Upon the 15th instant, they got into Lerwick in Shet-  
land, where they were most humanely treated, and as far as  
possible relieved. They continued there repairing the ship till  
17th instant, and arrived here yesterday in perfect health,  
notwithstanding the hardships they have suffered, (the ship  
however, is a perfect wreck, and the cargo much damaged.)"

HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is fixed for Monday  
next, the 9th instant.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Feb. 1. Mary, Kerr; Peggy, Curry;  
Peggy, Black; Dolphin, McIver; Charlotte, Weir; Mary, Simpson;  
and William, Laird—all from the Highlands, with herrings; Two  
Sisters, Kerr, from Draggeda, with meat; Esther, Robertson, from  
Dublin, in ballast; Jenny, McKinnon, from Euston, with salt.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 3. Hobell, Anderson, from Dundee,  
with goods; and some coasters, with coals, &c.

### ST CECILIA'S HALL.

To-morrow being Thursday the fifth instant.

### SIGNORA CORRI'S CONCERT.

#### A C T I.

Organo Concerto.—By Mr Clark.

Song—"Ave che lusingate," by Bertoni.—Sung by Signor Natale  
Corri.

Glee—"How shall we spend our hours?"—By Sacchini.

#### A C T II.

Song—"Il Guerriero," by Borghi.—Sung by Signora Corri.

Violoncello Concerto.—By Mr Schetky.

Song and Recitative—"Al mio bene," with Pianoforte obligato,  
by John Bach.—Sung by Signor Corri.

Scotch Song—"Lochaber," arranged into a chorus for four voices,  
with kettle-drum.—By Signor Corri.

#### A C T III.

Terzetto in "La Clemenza di Scipione," by John Bach.—Sung by  
Signor and Signora Corri, and Signor Natale Corri.

#### A C T IV.

Solo on the Violin.—By Mr Reinagle.

Scotch Song—"Will ye go to the ewe-light, Marion?"—Sung by  
Signora Corri.

Chorus.—By Handel.

To begin half past Six.

Tickets, price 3 s. each, to be had at Signora Corri's lodgings, Bridge  
Street.

### A Genteel Lodging to Let.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE of three storeys, with cellars,  
&c. adjoining, situate within the area, on the east side, foot of  
Chalmers's Close, entering therefrom by a gate, fronting the stairs, and  
overlooking the large area to the north, (over which it has a servitude)  
and the Orphan Hospital Ground, all as presently possessed by Mr Gib-  
son of Dunie.

ALSO, a Lodging, of four rooms and kitchen, being the second story  
of Smith's Land, Montgooth's Close, presently possessed by Mr Lo-  
gan.

Mr Gibson's House to be seen from twelve mid-day to two o'clock af-  
ternoon.—The other house at the usual hours.

For the rent and other particulars apply to James Kettle writer,  
Edinburgh.

### TO LET.

A HOUSE in Crail, consisting of a dining  
room, drawing room, and five bed rooms, a garret for servants,  
and two other garrets. On the ground floor, a kitchen, larder, and  
overlooking the back court, a milk-house, coal-house, and other  
conveniences. Also, two Gardens, barn, byre, and stable. As also,  
twenty acres of Ground, more than two thirds of which is well inclosed,  
and laid out in old grafts.

The whole may be entered to on the first of April; and for further  
particulars, apply to Andrew Whyte town-clerk of Crail, or Mr Mon-  
crieff the proprietor.—Not to be repeated.

### FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

### TO LET,

**THE HOUSE and GARDEN at Fountainbridge,** lately possessed by Mr James Jackson, and formerly by the late Mr David Spence, consisting of a large parlour, a good kitchen, a pantry, back kitchen, with two good cellars, on the ground floor.—In the second story, a large dining room, four bed rooms; three good rooms in the garrets for children and servants; with several other conveniences, which make it a commodious house for a large family.—

For particulars, apply to Mr James Spence, at the Bank of Scotland, or Mr Walter Biggar, at Sienes.

### A COUNTRY HOUSE AND PARKS TO LET.

To be LET furnished, for such a number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

**The HOUSE of CARROLLSIDE,** with the Offices, Kitchen Garden, and Orchard; also, the PARKS round the house, consisting of about 40 acres of ground, well inclosed, and all laid down in grass. The house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Leader, is neat and commodious, lies within six miles of Lauder, five miles of Melrose, and eight miles of Kelso, all good market towns, and will be let either with or without the parks, as offerers shall incline.

Apply to William Riddell writer to the signet.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 13th of February current, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

**THAT HOUSE at the head of Blackfriar's Wynd,** entering by a stair within the wynd, and by another stair from the High-street, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, with a cellar thereto belonging, as presently possessed by Mr Grant, bowyer.

Also a Leigh House in the said wynd, being the second door below the stair leading to the foresaid house.

For particulars, apply to John Clerk accomptant in Edinburgh, or William Anderson clerk to the signet.

### By Adjournment—Upset Prices reduced.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 10th of February 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

**I. That SHOP and WAREROOM at the Cross of Edinburgh,** presently possessed by John Stark snuff-merchant, at the yearly rent of 14*l.* Sterling.

II. The Leigh House immediately below the said shop, possessed by William Simson, at the yearly rent of 9*l.* Sterling.

III. That House at the back of Bees Wynd, consisting of three rooms, a kitchen, and cellar, possessed by William Fleming, at the yearly rent of 4*l.*

The progress of wrights and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of William Anderson, clerk to the signet.

### TO BE SOLD OR LET.

**A Commodious HOUSE, near the middle of Dickson's Close.** It consists of two storeys, being the second and third above the ground, and which are connected by a good stair within the house. On the first flat are, a gentle small parlour with a light closet adjoining, two bed-chambers, a kitchen and pantry; and on the second, a good dining-room, with two bed-chests adjoining, one whereof has a fire place, a bed-chamber, with another light closet adjoining, and servants room. There are also several pretences, with other conveniences, on both the flats: and there belongs to the premises a large cellar, with a fire-place, which has been sometimes let separately at 50 shillings of rent. The house is well lighted and well aired on both sides, and may be entered to immediately. Miss Sommerville, on the flat below, will shew it; and for further particulars apply to John M'Nab writer to the signet.

To be SOLD within the Coffeehouse of Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 10th of June next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

**The Five-merk Land of AIRDS, of old extent,** the Four-merk Land of Over Hazlefield; the Three-merk Land of Nether Linkens, and Lands of Balcarry, all lying within the parish of Rerrick, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and paying the yearly rents after-mentioned, viz.

1. Balcarry, and part of Airds, let to Thomas Clark and others, on a tack current for thirty years, after Whitsunday 1778, paying of yearly rent,

2. Airds, possessed by William M'Bray, with a tack, at

40 0 0

From which deduct the stipend, L. 1 4 0 6-12ths  
And feu and teind duties, 1 6 0 4-12ths

2 10 0 10-12ths

There remains of free rent, L. 1 89 19 17 2-12ths  
The above lands pay supply according to a valuation of 140*l.* Scots, and will be exposed in two lots, if offerers incline.

3. Nether Linkens, set to Patrick Sproat, on a tack for 19 years, after Whitsunday 1771, at L. 47 14 0  
From which deduct the stipend, L. 1 4 0 6-12ths  
And feu and teind duties, 0 11 5

1 15 3 6-12ths

Remains of free rent, L. 1 45 18 6 6-12ths  
The above lands pay supply according to a valuation of 60*l.* Scots.

4. Over Hazlefield, let to John Kirkpatrick, William Graham, John Shennan, and James M'Naught, on tacks for 19 years after Whitsunday 1778 and 1779, at L. 145 2 8*½*  
These lands are liable for supply according to a valuation of 90*l.* Scots, and pay no stipend to the minister.

The tenants pay all public burdens.

The lands last mentioned rise to 148*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* from Whitsunday 1788, and to 154*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from Whitsunday 1793.

The above lands all hold of the Crown. The teinds are valued, and the proprietor has right to a tack thereof from the Deans of the Chapel Royal, current to Martinmas 1790.

The lands are, in general, of an excellent quality, well inclosed with stone dykes, and lie near the sea shore, from whence lime is easily carried to them. The farm houses are in good repair, having been built within these five years, and are mostly covered with slate roofs.

At same time will be sold, a HOUSE STEAD, and Garden behind the same, in the High Street of the burgh of Kirkcudbright, lying between the property of Messrs. John Buchanan and William M'Whinnie, very proper for building upon.

Any person wanting to be further informed, or wishing to see the title deeds, articles of roup, or tacks, may apply to Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Commissary Goldie at Dumfries.

### A FARM in Fife to be LET.

**THE MAINS of BALBOUGIE,** consisting of 94 Scots acres of rich arable land, are to be let for any term, not exceeding 19 years, the entry to commence at Martinmas 1784.

The Lands have been well cultivated for a number of years past, and are still capable of great improvement; they have a fine exposure to the south, and lie within a short mile of the town of Innerkeithing, a seaport town, within two miles of the North Ferry, and three miles of Dunfermline, at each of which places a ready market is to be had for the produce of the Farm; and from thence dung and manure may be provided, and brought back for the improvement of it.—The grain produced on the above farm is of a remarkable good quality; the barley for a great number of years past, has sold by contract at the highest fairs of Mid Lothian; and there are coal and lime every where in the neighbourhood; there is a complete steading of houses on the Farm.

Proposal for a lease may be made to Mr Samuel Mitchelson, junior, writer to the signet, betwixt and the 1st of April next, which, if not accepted, will be kept secret, if desired, and the grounds will be shown to any person who calls at the house of Balbougie.

2

**EDINBURGH:** Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, when sent by post; 4*s.* 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3*s.* 6*d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3*d.*

### LANDS in CAITHNESS to be SOLD.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 17th of March next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of OVER and NETHER BILBSTERNS, with the mills thereof.—The Lands called OLD-CROOK and QUOYJACKS, and pertinents, lying in the parish of Wick, and shire of Caithness.—These lands pay of yearly rent to the proprietor, 8*s.* 1*d.* sterling, besides public burdens; and as the rent has not been raised for many years past, and the tack by which they were lately held is expired, they will admit of a considerable raise of rent.—They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cens books of the County at 28*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Scots; and there is a commodious dwelling-house on the premises, built about sixteen years ago.—Persons inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars to Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh.

### TO BE SOLD,

**THE LANDS of ROSEHAUGH,** lying in the parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

These Lands contain in whole about 18*½* acres, 13*½* of which are arable, of an exceeding good soil, and the remainder pasture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a subject superior, and the present free rent is about 70*l.* Sterling. The Lands are presently set from year to year, except a small part which is let in tack for three years from Whitsunday next 1784.

For further particulars apply to William Grant, Esq; of Grantgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

### SALE of CRUMRIG ADJOURNED,

At the desire of a person intending to purchase.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the first day of March, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The FARM of CRUMRIG, lying in the parish of Greenlaw and shire of Berwick. It is all inclosed, and the farm-house and office-houses are in good order, and it lies in the neighbourhood of good roads and markets, the great London road through Greenlaw passing within a very short way of the lands; and the towns of Kelso, Dunse, and Greenlaw, being at no great distance. The present rent is L. 84 Sterling.

The tenant upon the ground will show the Farm; and, for particulars apply to James Bell writer in Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain with any person previous to the day of sale.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

To be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 29th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

**The following LANDS and other Subjects,** which belonged to Messrs. ROBERT & WILLIAM ALEXANDERS, late Merchants in Edinburgh.

### S H I R E O F A Y R.

LOT I. The Lands of Blackhouse, Dalmeny, and Boghall, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Saint Quivox, and shire of Ayr, with some Housies and Yards at the Bridge-end of Ayr.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 140*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* 9-12ths.

And the proven value of the lands, being partly held of the Crown and partly of a subject-superior, is L. 80*¾* 11 6 9-12ths.

N.B. The subtenants pay of advance rent to the principal tackmen, L. 388 4 2 11-12ths.

And the proven value of the coal on this estate of the port of Ayr, is 6000 0 0

Upset price of lot I. L. 14096 11 6 9-12ths

LOT II. The Lands of Dupholt and Crofthead, lying in the parish and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 102*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

And proven value, being held feu of the Town of Ayr, at 23 years purchase, is L. 2356 14 8

LOT III. The Lands and Barony of Underwood, comprehending the Lands of Fostown, Wardnukie, and Auldsdie, Hoghall, Underhill, and Dixon, and Underwood Mains, lying in the parishes of Stair and Craigie, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 199*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 9-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior, at 23 years purchase, is L. 4580 0 10 3-12ths.

S H I R E O F FIFE.

LOT IV. The Lands and Barony of Cluny, and teinds thereof, lying in the parishes of Kinglassie and Kinghorn, and shire of Fife.

The proven free rent is 487*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* 11-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of the Crown, and partly of a subject-superior, at 23 years purchase, is L. 11219 17 3 2-12ths.

And the proven value of the coal on this estate of Cluny is 1000 0 0

Upset price of this lot. L. 11219 7 3 2-12ths

This estate gives two freehold qualifications in the county.

### HOUSES IN PITTEWEE.

LOT V. Several Houses, Yards, and others, in and about the town of Pittenweem.

The proven free rent is 26*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

And the proven value, being held burgage, at 8 years purchase, is L. 211 16 0

### S H I R E OF EDINBURGH.

LOT VI. The Lands of Taitland, Little Haugh, and the Mailing of Langside, in the parish of West Calder, and county of Edinburgh.

The proven free rent is L. 28 13 8 8-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior, at 23 years purchase, is L. 659 15 7 4-12ths

LOT VII. The Lands of Clermiston and Findlayhill, and teinds thereof, lying in the parishes of Corstorphine and Cramond, and shire of Edinburgh, with the superiority of a part of these lands belonging in property to Mr Walter Scott, writer to the signet, and which together give a freehold qualification in the county.

The proven free rent is L. 88 10 4 11-12ths.

And the proven value, at twenty-three years purchase, is L. 2035 19 5 11-12ths.

### HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

LOT VIII. The Upper Lodging in the back-lane in Macmornon's Close, south side of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, at present known by the name of Dürre's Office.

The proven free rent is L. 20.

And the proven value, being held burgage, is L. 200

### S U B J E C T S I N L E I T H.

LOT IX. A Tack from the town of Edinburgh, for three nineteen years after Martinmas 1752 of the Inclosure of Yard at the back of the Weight-house of Leith, with cellars and warehouses built thereon, previously possessed by Messrs. Ramsay and Williamson.

The proven value of this tack is, L. 237

### BREWERY IN EDINBURGH.

LOT X. The Two Acres of Ground at St Leonard's Wynd, in Pleasance near Edinburgh, with the brewery, house, office-houses, and other pertinents lately built thereon, possessed by Mr Hugh Bell brewer.

The proven value being held of the city of Edinburgh is, L. 2000

### S U B J E C T S I N L E I T H.

LOT XI. The Subjects in Leith formerly occupied as a Cubeb Manufactury.

The proven free rent is, L. 27 19 9 2-12ths.

And the proven value, being held of a subject-superior, is L. 370

### S U P E R I O R I T Y I N T H E S H I R E O F D U M F R I E S .

LOT XII. The Superiority of the Lands of Skittingholm or Skittinghope, with houses and pertinents lying within the stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries, which gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value is, L. 100